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Courier-Journal.

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Communications.

All communications should be addressed

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returned, they must in all cases send

stamps. The editors are glad to examine

MSS., but return postage must be in-

cluded.

TEN PAGES

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1906

"Business."

Thursday Evening, July 19.—The New

York stock market was extremely dull,

and fluctuated within narrow limits, clos-

ing strong.

Money on call was easy at 2 1/2 to 3 per

cent, ruling at 2 1/2. Time loans were ir-

regular at 4 to 5. Sterling exchange was

steady.

Final quotations on wheat for Septem-

ber delivery were 4c to 4 1/2c higher. Corn

was off 1/2c. Oats were down 1/2c to 1c.

The cotton market opened steady and

slightly higher; continued to display

strength, and advanced 3 to 4 points

before close; became dull and declined

near the close, final quotations showing little

change from opening prices.

The Chicago cattle market was strong

to 10c higher; the hog market strong

to 10c higher, and the sheep market 5

to 10c lower.

Lady Curzon, the Woman.

Eleven years after Mary Lelievre, an

American girl, was married to George

Curzon, a member of an honored old

family of Britain, but a man who had

gained no especial distinction as an

Under Secretary, she dies as Lady

Curzon, wife of one of the most emi-

nent of Englishmen, former Viceroy of

India, an emperor of millions of peo-

ple, save in name only, and a man

whose life was surrounded by all the

honor and circumstance of royalty.

She, too, stood in the fierce light that

beat upon her husband's figure these

late years. In India she was empress,

save in title only. Millions bowed be-

fore her. She dwelt amid the pomp

and circumstance of royalty. Such

eminence as was hers has come to few

women.

It is like some romantic dream, this

story of Mary Lelievre. The reality of it,

however, is made all the more im-

pressive in her death. Her title and

her husband's power could not stay

the inevitable hour.

And as she lies dead in the foreign

land where, through her marriage, she

arose to such height, the words of la-

ment which she uttered a little over a

year ago are recalled. She was in

England. She was about to

Her own words justify this conclusion. Now that she is dead, it is pathetic to think of the envy she felt for those who envied her, and of the simple life she yearned for and was denied.

Can a City Be Labeled?

The city of Paterson, N. J., is excited because it has secured advertising of a kind which it does not desire. It is threatening to bring suit for libel against certain magazines, which seem to be regarded as special offenders in this respect. It has been held up as the headquarters of anarchy. Here is a specimen of the matter which is regarded as libelous:

"I have seen the past few months with my own eyes large gatherings in Paterson, where Colquhoun was cheered as a martyr, and crowds of his living great-cousins with hate and promised such a death as came to President McKinley. The situation is so bad that the secret service has emphasized its advice to President Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet, and other prominent men to make no stated tours that would take them through Paterson, N. J."

Mayor Smith, of Paterson, says this is wholly untrue. He declares that there are no organized groups of anarchists in the city; that they do not hold public meetings or utter threats and that there is no city where President Roosevelt would be safer. On the trial of a suit for libel the truth of what was said of Paterson would be a matter of first importance. The issue of fact, as stated by the Mayor, is clear enough. He holds that the statements made as to Paterson are untrue, and there can be no question of the injury which might result to a city from being paraded as the headquarters of anarchy. Law-abiding citizens are inclined to fight shy of such a town, and people seeking new homes are not likely to seek it as a residence, unless they be anarchists or sympathizers with anarchy. But this is the preliminary question, whether a city has a right to bring an action for libel on account of statements made as to a portion of the people. A city is a public corporation, organized for specific purposes, and invested by the sovereignty of the State with certain governmental functions to be exercised in accordance with the grant. Are these functions of such a character as to give it the right to bring a suit for libel on account of statements made, not with reference to the city as a public corporation, but with regard to the acts of some of its citizens? The city, doubtless, suffers in reputation in consequence of these statements, but can the city government maintain a suit on that account?

It is held that the law affords a remedy for every injury. People who seek redress of wrongs, however, often find that this statement is largely technical, and that in many cases the remedy either does not exist, or fails to meet the expectations of those who make complaints. The truth is there are many duties of imperfect obligations, as the lawyers say, the performance of which cannot be enforced. There are also losses which the law refuses to treat as injuries. It excuses itself from giving a remedy for a certain loss by saying it is "damnum absque injuria." The Latin is impressive, but it does not go far in the direction of alleviating the pain.

It is an interesting question, whether Paterson can maintain such a suit or not, and there are many who would like to see it tried. It is worth while to settle the point, whether a libel suit can be maintained in such a case. If it can, there are a good many who would like to know whether Paterson has really been libeled.

The Commerce of New Orleans.

The foreign trade of New Orleans shows a healthy increase in imports during the last fiscal year, the total value being \$39,464,979, as compared with \$33,923,747 for the year previous, being equal to a little more than 13 per cent. Yet complaint is made by the merchants and business men of the city that the imports are so much less than the exports, the total of the latter for 1905 being in excess of \$150,000,000. While there is shown this wide difference between its exports and imports, it does not follow that the wide margin between the two is to the discredit of that port. In point of exports New Orleans is second only to New York, while as regards imports it is only exceeded by the latter city, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco. The sum of the imports and exports is about equal to those of Boston, which is the second commercial city in the Union.

Of course, as a problem of political economy, it would be better if the volume of imports and exports were equal or approximately so. This would give full cargoes both ways and insure lower freights, since when a vessel with exports goes out loaded and has to return in ballast it must recoup its loss by adding to its freight charges on the next outgoing. But in the natural process of building up the trade of the South through the healthy development of our resources, this is a problem which will before a great while solve itself. The value of imports in New York last year was \$675,629,256 and of exports \$524,726,095. But it needs little argument to prove that much of this trade of both kinds appropriately belongs to New Orleans. The commercial influence of New York secures much grain and other material for export which ought naturally to find an outlet at New Orleans, and there is no question that a large volume of imports for the West and Southwest enters at New York which should, following natural laws, seek New Orleans as its port of entry. Through her railroad connections with all points west of the Mississippi, New Orleans should and in time will be the receiving and distributing point for much of this coming freight.

The change is in progress now. It

cannot be made in a day or a year and it will be more valuable if it is the result of natural rather than artificial causes. One of the items which enters into the late increase of imports at New Orleans is the increasing growth of the coffee trade of that city. New York once controlled it, but of late the trend has been toward New Orleans as headquarters, and it has taken its place with the fruit trade of the isthmus as an important item among its imports.

As an encouraging indication of the growth of imports the States notes the arrival in New Orleans a few days ago of two ships from European ports with large general cargoes. One was a British vessel from London and Antwerp with a cargo of 7,000 tons, the largest general cargo ever imported into New Orleans. The other was from Liverpool, with nearly 4,000 tons of similar cargo, and footing up 11,000 tons as one day's receipts for the new fiscal year. As an addition to the import trade of New Orleans there is every reason why that city should have a great increase in its sugar refining business. Its proximity to Cuba and the cheap price of fuel from the up-river coal fields constitute advantages which must before a great while enforce themselves upon the trade.

In considering the commercial progress of New Orleans and its bright prospects for the future, it must be borne in mind that she has by no means a monopoly of the trade which goes abroad or enters this country through the Gulf. If she were the only distributing point for the exports or imports her commercial consequence would be nearly doubled. But near at hand and as competitors in trade are Galveston, Mobile and several minor ports all increasing in their trade in a ratio quite equal to hers. In the volume of her exports Galveston two years ago lacked but a little over \$3,000,000 of equalling the output of New Orleans. As the converging point of many great lines of railroad reaching to the City of Mexico, to California, Colorado, Kansas, St. Louis and Memphis and with direct lines of steamships to Europe, she occupies somewhat of the position as a trade competitor to New Orleans that Philadelphia and Baltimore do to New York. But it is a competition which tends mutually to build up rather than pull down, since every means taken by one to promote its own progress tends also to advertise and build up the other. As the West and the South develop their various and endless resources, the foreign trade through these ports will, in the same ratio, expand and neither can control a monopoly, while to each will be its portion according to the commercial fact and enterprise it can bring to bear in their respective fields.

Littlefield's Fight.

The Second congressional district of Maine, where there is usually a walk-over for the Republicans, comes into prominence this year owing to the fight made by the Federation of Labor against Charles E. Littlefield, the present Congressman, who will ask re-election. His position in Congress has not been satisfactory to the labor union, and they are going to try to beat him. In 1904 the vote of the district was as follows:

Charles E. Littlefield, Republican, 19,206.

Horatio G. Foss, Democrat, 13,787.

Charles E. Waterman, Socialist, 531.

Thus Mr. Littlefield had a plurality of 5,419 and a majority of 4,888 over both. Such a majority must be hard to overcome in a State where political attitudes are fixed and where it is difficult to detach voters from their party allegiance. The majority of Mr. Littlefield was approximately fifteen per cent. of the total vote.

It is pointed out, however, that the district contains the manufacturing cities of Lewiston and Auburn, where the labor opposition will count. In 1900 Lewiston had 23,761 population and Auburn 12,951. How many of these are members of labor unions and voters we are not told, but it seems probable that the number is considerable. Without more exact information, however, it is not possible to make anything like a good calculation of the chances.

There are other complications. Mr. Littlefield has been an independent character in Congress. However this attitude may be applauded by many, it is undoubtedly often an element of weakness in a canvass for office, especially when the chief appeal is in favor of standing by the past. Mr. Littlefield's strenuous opposition to the Railroad Rate Bill, which a Republican President was pressing, can easily be used to show that he himself was not standing by the nominal head of the party. The prohibition question is up for referendum this year in the State of Maine, and Mr. Littlefield's alleged stand for prohibition may hurt him with a certain class of voters whether or not the majority in this district is with him on that question. Besides Mr. Littlefield is an anti-imperialist and opposed the McKinley Administration in its policy of organizing Porto Rico and the Philippines. This will necessarily have some effect in deciding the plea that will be made by the Republicans to stand by the party nominee.

What effect the labor war against Mr. Littlefield, which is based mainly on his opposition to the Anti-Immigration Bill, will have on the voters who do not sympathize with this plea appears not to have received much consideration. It is quite possible that it may not affect many Democrats, but it is not unlikely that it may deter some Republicans from quitting their party. The contest is very young yet and a good many facts have got to be developed before the chances of defeating Mr. Littlefield can be safely passed upon. The Republicans, however, are so much alarmed that they propose to

send many distinguished men into the district to try to hold it in the Republican column.

The Socorro Earthquake.

The report of earthquake shocks in Socorro, N. M., near the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, a trunk line leading to California, are interesting from a scientific view, however alarming to those who are driven from their homes or otherwise affected by them. The line of disturbance has no connection with that upon which San Francisco is situated, being 600 miles or more to the eastward. It has the same direction, however, being southeasterly and extending up into the eastern part of Oregon and Washington. It is marked in its course by extensive, and in some places very deep, lava beds, reaching in their northern limits a thickness of several thousand feet, through which the Des Chutes river has cut chasms of that depth. These geological indications suggest the existence, at some period and for great intervals, of volcanic action in the outflow of molten lava, with occasional elevated conical volcanoes, long extinct. Those who have crossed the continent by the Santa Fe route may recall having seen the flat lava beds to the northward of Socorro, appearing as dark masses interspersed among the mountain meadows. This discharge, as also the tremors which have injured the houses in Socorro, is attributed to the subsidence of one of the great walls cracked by the uplift in the process of mountain making, and is similar to the San Francisco phenomenon.

The Diamond King.

The death of Alfred Beit, the English multimillionaire, who was one of the original developers of the diamond industry in South Africa, recalls the fact of the comparatively recent discovery of those fields, and their remarkable production. It was not until 1872 that diamonds were found in place, as the geologists term it. For several years previously a few sporadic ones had been found in the gravel beds of the Orange river, but it was only in the year named that they were found under cover in the dikes of the DeBeers mine. Since then the industry has increased steadily and the South African mines are now the principal source of the world's supply. Beit was one of the young men, who under the leadership of Cecil Rhodes developed the industry, and made colossal fortunes for themselves, and were chiefly instrumental through their enterprise in this and other business schemes in lifting up South Africa to its present prosperous condition.

Mr. Beit, although at the time of his death under sixty years of age, was among the early pioneers to the British Colony, and was the largest individual owner of mines and lands in South Africa. He was life Governor of the DeBeers consolidated mines, and had a dozen large railroad and gold mining companies. His office was in London, and he is credited with having, by his shrewdness, controlled the diamond market, and caused the great advance which has taken place in the price of diamonds. Within the last six years prices have advanced more than 100 per cent. He was a German by birth, a confirmed bachelor, and never wore diamonds. It remains to be seen what effect his death will have on the market.

In a prophetic mood, Thomas A. Edison said this to say:

"It would not surprise me any morning to wake up and learn that someone, or some group of the 200,000 scientific men who are investigating all over the earth has solved the secret of electricity by direct process, and begun another practical revolution of human affairs. It can be done. It will be done. I expect to see it."

"A man will discover one fact in one part of the world, and that will set some fellow at work on

...toms, 100 upward weekly. Send
for trial sample, Buldoff Tool Ma-
chine for Resort booklet. Waupaca, Wis.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL Chain of Hotels
for Resort booklet. Waupaca, Wis.

**MAN BURNED BY
GASOLINE EXPLOSION.**

...s. William Kirkup, who lives at
West Madison street, was burned
at the face and hands yesterday
morning by the explosion of a bot-
tle of gasoline. She was cleaning a
when one of her children, who was
reaching on the floor for something,
switched on a lighted match. The
weight of the gasoline caused it to ex-
plode and the burning liquid was
sprayed over her face and hands. The
fire department was summoned, but
before the trucks arrived the neighbors
had rushed in at the sound of the
explosion and had succeeded in ex-
tinguishing the flames. The loss
is trivial.

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Valley of Virginia. 308 students from all
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FRANSHSHIP TICKETS, Steamers and
railway tickets furnished on applica-
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Campus 10 acres; 14 buildings; rates moderate.
Prof. H. Hooser, Jr., President. College ages
16-22. Chambersburg, Pa.

Sacrifice Hits—Hausen, Abstein.
Bases—Apperious, Breitenstein.
Time—Two hours. Umpire—Budd.

Overlookers	Score:
Innings1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Nashville3 1 1 0 0 0 0
Little Rock0 0 0 3 0 0 0
Two-base Hits—Jansing, Noblett.	
Ten. Three-base Hits—Bohannon.	
Out—By Schmidt 4; by Keith 1. L	
Bases—Nashville 7; Little Rock 12. B	
Balls—O'Neal. Bases on Bal	
Schmidt 3; off Keith 2. Stolen Base	

South Atlantic League.

At Columbia—Columbia 3; Savan
(Called end eleventh on account of
ness.)

the end of four innings the game called on account of rain between Indiana Stars and Boonville. The

Bowling Green Wins Again
Bowling Green, Ky., July 12.—The ball game of the series between the Jay-Giants of Louisville, and the

Pitcher Wiggs Deserts.

Mt. Sterling Team Wins.
Mt. Sterling, Ky., July 19.—[Special.] Mt. Sterling defeated the Ironton team to-day by the score of 3 to 1. The game was witnessed by a large crowd and was the hottest contest of the season.

The Springfield Baseball Club defeated Louisville Batters to-day in an exciting game. The score was 7 to 3.

Reccius To Play Tell City

At Reccius Park Sunday the Tell City Ind. team will play the Reccius team. Irmsher, Pressier and Kelly, well-known local boys, are with the Hoosiers.

Line-up follows:

Reccius	Positions	Tell City
Vetter	Catcher
Stultz
Sommers	Pitcher
Williams	Shortstop
Doup	First base

Hannigan.... Center field

Akers..... Right field

REMARKABLE WATCH OW
IN GEORGIA.

One Taken From Mine in
State—Set With Works
Costing \$500.

The doctor possesses, among things, a gold mine in Lumpkin Ga., and from nuggets collected he has had made a very remarkable keeper. This piece of jewelry has talked of and heard of ever since it was perfected, and there is hardly a day

The timepiece has a set of works cost \$500. They were made in helm, Germany, by E. Mathey. C

thirteenth of a second. The case, is a hunting case, weighs about and one-half ounces in gold, and a

The watch is on the side of the case, near crystal, and just below is an element which will enable one to tell time in the dark. By simply pulling back this attachment to a certain point and releasing it, the bells, of which

ample, suppose the time was ten minutes to eleven. You are in your room, the light is out; you desire to know

then strikes for the quarters, which in this case would be three, and the first bell strikes the minutes, which

Attached to the watch is a very some gold chain, and a five-dollar piece, which is fastened to the chain. The ring, acts as a charm.

While standing at a recent meeting, a secret order men in Augusta, conferred the doctor \$1,000 for the valuable timepiece. Another person, had a \$3,000 automobile, offered to even for it, and so on offers and again have been made. Not because the works, which are of the finest be found, but because of its uniqueness as probably there is no watch

and on account of its value is unsuited to be carried. The jewel is kept secure in a place where no harm can be done.

a delight in playing with gold. No
ago he brought back from his mine
nuggets, and in his laboratory
from them a gold button, which is

there is no gold in this country as in color and quality as the gold from old red hills of this State.

The Drink for Everybo
"FAY-MUS"
WHISKEY
 Bottled in bond. Bottled at distill
JOHN C. WELLER CO., I

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